

# INFORMATION LETTER

Not for  
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members  
Only

No. 1124

Washington, D. C.

March 1, 1947

## N. C. A. Officials Attend California Cannery Meeting

President Emil Rutz and Secretary Carlos Campbell of the National Cannery Association will address the 43rd annual meeting of the Cannery League of California at the Fairmont Hotel, San Francisco, Calif., on March 7. Another N. C. A. official, Katherine R. Smith, Director of the Association's Home Economics Division, will address the women's luncheon on the same day which is being held for wives of the California cannery men who will attend the annual meeting.

The California meeting will be the second cannery program in which Mr. Rutz has participated since becoming President of the National Cannery Association. Previously, he was one of the principal speakers at the annual convention of the Utah Cannery Association which was held last weekend at Salt Lake City, Utah.

## Please Correct Folio Numbers

Please correct the folio numbers on the INFORMATION LETTERS for January 31 and February 8. Due to a mechanical error, these two issues, and the technical supplement to the Convention issue, bore the wrong folio numbers. The correct folio number for the January 31 issue and the technical supplement thereto should be changed to 1120, instead of 1200. The folio for the February 8 issue should be changed to 1121, instead of 1201.

The Tariff Commission has prepared digests of the facts relative to production, trade, and consumption of items proposed for tariff adjustment, the probable effect of a concession, if granted, and the competitive conditions with regard to the commodities concerned. Copies of such digests—minus the confidential notations and recommendations of the Trade Agreements Committee—can be had on application to the Tariff Commission, Washington 25, D. C.

## Bill to Control Production and Marketing Opposed by Cannery

House Agriculture Committee Urged Not to Subject Canning Fruits  
and Vegetables to Compulsory Acreage and Marketing Controls

Representatives of the canning industry, appearing before the House Committee on Agriculture on February 26 and 27, in opposition to the Hope bill, H.R. 452, to subject all canning fruits and vegetables to compulsory production and marketing control, encountered in questioning by members of the Committee a great many misunderstandings of the canning industry's operations. Sponsors of the measure had urged, and some Committee members appeared to believe, that compulsory control of production and marketing of canned fruits and vegetables by orders of the Secretary of Agriculture was necessary, and that the prospective surpluses required nationwide control of acreage in each area for all canning crops with accompanying control of marketing.

These witnesses favoring the measure had further suggested that because growers of vegetables for canning, and particularly of tree fruits for canning, were "at the mercy of cannery," the Secretary should be given (see *Bill Opposed by Cannery*, page 146)

## CPA Considering Elimination of M-81 Can Size Limitations

The Civilian Production Administration is giving serious consideration to the immediate elimination of the can size limitations contained in Conservation Order M-81. This consideration by CPA is a result of recommendations made by the Board of Directors of the National Cannery Association and the Department of Agriculture. A final decision is expected within the next two weeks. Cannery will recall that at the recent meeting of Board of Directors at the 40th Annual Convention adopted the recommendation of the N.C.A. Committee on Simplification (see *Can Size Limitations*, page 140)

## N.C.A. Staff Changes Are Announced

Nelson H. Budd and Happer Payne have been named Assistant Secretaries of the National Cannery Association, but will continue as Directors of the Association's Information and Labeling Divisions, respectively.

Robert B. Heiney has been transferred from the Information Divi-

sion to the administrative staff, where he will serve as Assistant to the Secretary.

Katherine R. Smith, former Assistant Director, has been named Director of the Home Economics Division, succeeding Marjorie H. Black, retired, as previously announced in the INFORMATION LETTER.

Fred Van Horsten has been appointed to the Information Division staff to fill the vacancy caused by Mr. Heiney's transfer to the Administrative Office.

The Association staff, as constituted for 1947 operations, consists of the following departments described briefly below and listed with their respective Directors and Assistants:

#### Administrative Office

Integrates various lines of scientific research carried out by the Association and the several other Association activities, in a combined effective service to Association members. Manages and directs activities and business of the staff. Membership records and the financial accounts of the Association are handled in the Treasurer's office.

#### Office of Secretary

Secretary—Carlos Campbell  
Assistant Secretary—Nelson H. Budd  
Assistant Secretary—Happer Payne  
Assistant to the Secretary—Robert B. Heiney  
Manager, Building and Supplies—Edgar C. Kellogg

#### Office of Treasurer

Treasurer—Frank E. Gorrell  
Assistant Treasurer—R. F. Alexander

#### Claims Division

Investigates consumer complaints involving canned foods; reports findings of examinations and investigations to member involved; arranges and assists in defense against unjustified claims; keeps abreast of legal, technical and scientific questions that have bearing on consumer claims.

Director—Forrest F. Heaton  
Assistant—Albert A. Brown

#### Fisheries Division

Coordinates work of other divisions when it relates to canned fish and sea foods; contacts government officials and agencies administering regulations governing fish canners; issues weekly bulletin containing essential and background information for canners of these products.

Director—Charles R. Carry  
Assistant Director—Margaret Park

#### Foreign Trade Division

Makes contacts and obtains informa-

tion for membership on trade agreements, canned food exports and imports, and all matters pertinent to foreign trade in canned foods; issues weekly bulletin disseminating such information.

Director—Allen Walker

#### Home Economics Division

Prepares materials furnishing information about canned foods to educators; works with consumers and furnishes information to organizations of consumers, to magazine and newspaper food editors and radio broadcasters; provides menu and recipe service through its Service Kitchen.

Director—Katherine R. Smith  
Service Kitchen Work—Margaret E. Butler

#### Information Division

Provides members with reporting service on industry events and information through medium of weekly INFORMATION LETTER and special supplements and bulletins; assists other Divisions in preparation of reports and publications; supplies information and publicity on industry and its products to publishers, editors, writers and broadcasters. Processes and distributes all Association publications.

Director—Nelson H. Budd  
Assistant Director—Walter H. McDonald

#### Labeling Division

Administers Association program of development of labeling terminology; issues labeling manuals and other publications; interprets label program to educators and other consumer leaders; assists individual canners in solving their labeling problems; furnishes information service to canners on Federal labeling regulations.

Director—Happer Payne

#### Public Relations Council

Initiates and coordinates activities the net result of which will be the creation of better feeling on the part of the public towards the canning industry and its products; maintains contacts and goodwill with publishers, writers, editors, and assists them in continuing efforts to disseminate to the public the results of nutrition and other research programs.

Chairman—Happer Payne  
Other Members—Nelson H. Budd, Dr. E. J. Cameron, Katherine R. Smith, Helen Tate

#### Raw Products Bureau

Furnishes liaison between canning industry and existing Federal and State agricultural research agencies; assists in planning and interprets results of studies on production, soil fertility and management, breeding of disease resistant varieties and insect

and disease control methods; assists in developing programs of fieldmen and grower schools; informs members on raw products developments.

Director—Dr. Charles H. Mahoney  
Assistant Director—Anna F. Gallher

#### Research Laboratories

Conducts research investigations and furnishes direct service to canners along chemical, bacteriological and technical lines; supplies guidance in conduct of research work the Association supports by grants to other institutions; conducts studies on processing; makes field and laboratory investigations of the source and control of spoilage bacteria; tests canned food samples; checks accuracy of factory equipment; determines causes of abnormal odor, flavor and appearance; determines purity of ingredients in canned foods; obtains opinions from Federal and State officials regarding application of laws and regulations to canned foods; coordinates and guides research on nutritive qualities of canned foods; prepares and publishes articles on canned food technology.

#### Washington Laboratory

Director—Dr. E. J. Cameron  
Assistant Director—C. A. Greenleaf

#### Western Branch

Director—Dr. J. Russell Esty  
Assistant Director—H. K. Wilder

#### Statistics Division

Assembles statistical and economic information essential to industry's business operations; disseminates this information to industry and the public; utilizes it as basis for economic research; maintains statistical and economic files that are used to carry out other functions of the Association; provides production and shipment information needed in canners' production and merchandising programs; reports detail of annual packs on completion and publishes these annually in summary form.

Director—Eldon Shaw  
Assistant Director—Ula Vickers

#### CAN SIZE LIMITATIONS

(Concluded from page 139)

of Containers that M-81 be immediately revoked so that smaller and more merchantable containers might be used this season.

Upon the adoption of the Board's recommendation, the Association has continually urged CPA to remove can size limitations. The Board's action was conveyed to CPA and the Department of Agriculture by correspondence and through numerous conferences.

# Foreign Trade

## STATE DEPARTMENT SUMMARIZES EXECUTIVE ORDER OF THE PRESIDENT ON THE TRADE AGREEMENTS PROGRAM

William L. Clayton, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs, in a statement to the press relating to the President's executive order on trade agreements (Executive order published on page 1363 of the *Federal Register* for February 26) said:

The executive order issued today (February 25) by the President with regard to the reciprocal trade-agreements program formally establishes the interdepartmental organization which has been set up to administer the Trade Agreements Act, and specifically outlines the procedure which this organization is to follow.

The order was prepared after the most careful consideration in this Department and in other agencies concerned with administration of the trade-agreements program, and after extensive conferences with leaders of both parties in Congress. It substantially meets the proposals on this subject which were made on February 7 by Senator Vandenberg and Senator Millikin. Those proposals symbolized their desire for agreement on non-partisan support for the foreign economic policy of the United States, and should provide reassurance of whole-hearted participation of this country in the forthcoming negotiations at Geneva next spring for a trade agreement with 18 foreign countries which will carry forward the principles of reciprocity as developed under James G. Blaine and Cordell Hull.

The contents of the order may be summarized as follows:

(1) The Tariff Commission, a long established bi-partisan agency, will play a more formal and precise part in the trade-agreements procedure. This body is made responsible for keeping the President and the Congress fully informed concerning the operation and effects of trade agreements. The Commission must report its findings to the President, and to the Congress, at least once a year. Heretofore, the Congress largely depended upon the hearings in connection with renewal of the trade agreements authority for reports on the operation of the agreements.

(2) The executive order makes mandatory the previous commitments of the interdepartmental trade-agreements organization to include in future trade agreements a safeguarding clause, along the general lines of that in our trade agreements with Mexico and Paraguay. This clause provides that if, through unforeseen developments, and of a concession

granted in a trade agreement, imports enter in such increased quantities and under such conditions as to cause or threaten serious injury to domestic producers of like or similar products, either party to the agreement shall be free to withdraw or modify the concession.

(3) The Tariff Commission is made responsible for investigations and recommendations under this safeguarding clause. On its own motion, on request of the President, or on application of any interested party who can show good and sufficient reasons, the Tariff Commission will make an investigation to determine whether the safeguarding clause should be invoked, hold public hearings in connection with such investigations, and report its findings and recommendations to the President.

(4) The Interdepartmental Trade Agreements Committee which has heretofore operated on an informal basis is established as the organization through which the President shall seek, as prescribed by law, information and advice prior to concluding a trade agreement. Furthermore the membership of the Committee is broadened by adding the Department of Labor to the Tariff Commission, the Departments of State, Treasury, War, Navy, Agriculture and Commerce, already represented.

(5) Before the negotiation of any trade agreement the Tariff Commission will make an analysis with respect to each dutiable import item which is considered by the Interdepartmental Committee for inclusion in a trade agreement. This analysis shall include facts relative to competition, production, trade, consumption and the probable effect of granting a concession thereon. Digests of this information shall be submitted to the Interdepartmental Committee and the non-confidential material shall be published by the Tariff Commission.

These analyses have already been made for practically all of the products which are being considered for inclusion in the forthcoming trade-agreement negotiations at Geneva, and the non-confidential portion of most of the digests relative to such products have been published.

The Department of Commerce will make, for the use of the Interdepartmental Committee, an analysis with respect to each export item which is considered for inclusion in a trade agreement.

(6) In case any recommendation of the Interdepartmental Trade Agreements Committee to the President con-

cerning the inclusion of a concession item is not unanimous, the President shall be provided with a full report by the dissenting member or members of the Committee as to the reasons for their dissent.

(7) The order makes mandatory the inclusion in every trade agreement of a provision designed to obtain most-favored-nation treatment for American exports to the maximum possible extent.

It makes the Interdepartmental Committee responsible for the findings and necessary recommendations to the President for withholding concessions from any country whose discriminations have not been corrected through normal diplomatic channels.

## IEFC Recommends Sugar Allocations for 24 Countries

Distribution among 24 consuming nations or areas of 14,986 thousand short tons (raw value) of sugar was recommended on February 21 by the International Emergency Food Council.

The 14,986 thousand tons of sugar estimated as available for allocation is 4,083 thousand short tons more than the amount allocated in 1946. The increase in allocation flows from generally greater production in all areas. However, one important prewar source of large sugar exports—the Philippines—will not only be unable to provide any exports in 1947, but is scheduled for imports of 30,000 tons this year to meet urgent hospital and other welfare needs. This contrasts with average prewar exports—mostly to the United States—of nearly 1 million tons annually.

In distributing the available 1947 supply the IEFC Committee on Sugar recommended that every nation receive enough from indigenous supplies and imports to provide at least 75 percent of its prewar average per capita consumption. No country falls below this figure. Some importing nations, notably the United States, Canada, and the United Kingdom, receive recommended allocations of amounts which will provide more than 75 percent of the prewar per capita consumption.

The recommended distribution includes 736,000 tons from undesignated sources of supply. This is to be procured by importing nations from (a) the Netherlands East Indies, and certain South American countries whose total available export supplies are not known with certainty; and (b) supplies of free sugar (unallocated and sold to any nation which can negotiate a purchase) in Cuba and the Dominican Republic.



## Exterior and Interior Views of the New N. C. A. Mobile Field Laboratory Trailer



### NEW TRAILER LABORATORY AT HEADQUARTERS

Upper Left—The new mobile laboratory of the National Canners Association shown at Association headquarters in Washington, just before it started for Florida—its first stop on the 1947 field trip. The unit is a 24-foot house trailer, adapted and equipped for Laboratory use. With this new mobile unit the Association is launching its 21st year of field investigations.

### MAKING BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION

Upper Right—View of work space in fore part of Laboratory. Dr. John Yesair of the staff is making a bacteriological examination of canned foods. Equipment shown here includes glassware for bacteriological tests, pH meter for measuring acidity, and microscope for visual examination. The microscope sits on a desk provided for writing of reports, flanked by laboratory-height work benches.

### THREE N. C. A. BACTERIOLOGISTS AT WORK

Lower Left—Another scene in fore part of trailer showing three bacteriologists at work. Dr. Yesair is determining acidity of the product on the pH meter; C. Wallace Bohrer is subculturing portions of the product for bacterial count and C. C. Williams is counting the bacteria which have grown on the petri dishes. The left foreground shows the doors opening into the two built-in laboratory incubators. Right foreground shows portion of the built-in electric refrigerator used to preserve samples prior to examination.

### ENOUGH ROOM FOR ALL ESSENTIAL WORK

Lower Right—Looking towards the rear of the trailer, which has equipment for the preparation and sterilization of the glassware and media required for bacteriological tests. Gas supply cylinders are carried over the wheel housing in the cabinet on the left.

## NEW FIELD LABORATORY TRAILER TRUCK TAKES TO ROAD

### Greater Mobility of N.C.A. Unit to Achieve Increase in Service to Cannerys

Bacteriological studies of Florida citrus products are underway now in the new motorized field laboratory unit of the National Cannery Association, which is stationed at present at the plant of the Florida Citrus Cannery Cooperative at Lake Wales, Fla. The 24-foot trailer, adapted and equipped as a full-fledged mobile bacteriological laboratory, left Association headquarters in Washington the morning of February 23, and arrived at Lake Wales on February 28. Its program for the Florida investigations will be conducted from the Lake Wales headquarters during the month of March and the early part of April.

The trailer laboratory has ample working space for three or four people, being fitted with work benches around the forward compartment and across the back. It is equipped with an electric refrigerator, and commodious electric incubators have been built in along one side. A steam pressure sterilizer, essential for sterilizing glassware and culture media, is installed to the rear of the incubators. This can be operated either from an outside steam supply or by the bottled gas from the trailer supply, which is also piped to the work benches. Two sinks and ample cupboard and drawer space complete the fixed equipment of the laboratory.

Use of the new laboratory was felt desirable because it achieves a much greater flexibility of movement from one area to another. Laboratory equipment previously used by the Research Division in its field work was carried in a ¼-ton panel truck. As survey areas were changed, this equipment had to be loaded and unloaded each time. It had the additional disadvantage that only certain canning plants with suitable space facilities could be used as headquarters for setting up the mobile field laboratory on survey. Often this required long trips by car to reach the other 20 to 30 plants in the area, and it permitted only short contacts with them.

Since the trailer laboratory is complete in itself, requiring only a source of water and electric current, it is able to function at any canning plant regardless of size. Thus the sections in an area under survey can be narrowed and four to eight plants investigated at one time, with only one of them serving as headquarters for

the trailer laboratory. This will permit closer contact between plant and field laboratory personnel.

Later in the season, following the Florida assignment, the trailer laboratory will engage in surveys at pea, corn and tomato juice canneries in the Midwest. It can be used also for other field activities such as waste disposal and sanitation, either during the canning of seasonal vegetables or in the winter months. In this fashion the Association believes it can offer greatly increased field laboratory service to its member cannerys.

## Raw Products

### Weather Damage to Florida Citrus Is Reported by BAE

The damage to Florida citrus fruits during early February from low temperatures and high winds was extensive but varied by grove and location, according to a report of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. Groves located on low ground in Lake, Orange, Seminole, Osceola, Polk, Highlands, Hardee, DeSoto, Volusia, Putnam, and Brevard counties were reported to have suffered considerable loss of fruit and damage to foliage and wood growth. On the West Coast and lower East Coast damage was reported as slight.

BAE pointed out that the estimates of damage are only approximations based on best available information, since it is too early to make accurate quantitative estimates of damage. The damage is reported as follows:

Mid-season oranges, 4,500,000 boxes; Valencia oranges, 3,500,000 boxes; and grapefruit, 3,000,000 boxes.

### Curly Top Disease

An article entitled "Inheritance of Curly Top Disease Reaction in the Bean, *Phaseolus vulgaris*," by Herman K. Schultz and Leslie L. Dean, published in the Journal of the American Society of Agronomy, Vol. 39, No. 1, pp. 47-51, January, 1947, states that a summary of several years of breeding and genetic studies with beans show that "resistance to curly top virus disease reaction was dominant in its mode of inheritance. The source

of resistance was from three bean varieties, Common Red Mexican, Burtnar, and Great Northern U. I. 15.

"The susceptible varieties used were Red Kidney, Dar, Red Kidney, and Bountiful. The accumulated data indicate that two factors in dominant and recessive epistasis may explain the mode of inheritance of curly top reaction."

### Herbicides and DDT

In order to determine the lowest concentration at which 2,4-D interferes with nodulation and to determine the effect of DDT and Colorado 9 on nodule formation, some experiments were conducted by the Department of Chemistry and the Department of Botany and Plant Pathology of the Colorado Experiment Station at Fort Collins. The work is reported in the Journal of the American Society of Agronomy, Vol. 39, No. 1, pp. 52-55 under the title of "Some Effects of 2,4-D DDT and Colorado 9 on Root Nodulation in the Common Bean," by Merle G. Payne and Jess L. Fuitts.

It is stated that "the lowest concentration at which 2,4-D prevented nodulation of common beans in this study was equivalent to an application of 0.075 pound per acre when the chemical was mixed in the soil before planting. Even at concentrations as low as 0.009 pound per acre, nodulation was depressed. These amounts are only from 0.3 to 5.8 percent of the amounts ordinarily employed when 2,4-D is used as a weed killer directly on rapidly growing beans 6 inches tall, at rates between 0.15 to 1.2 pounds per acre, the plants were killed.

At rates from 0.009 to 0.075 pound per acre, tops showed typical 2,4-D symptoms, and the average number of nodules formed were but slightly different than the checks. However, microscopic examination of the nodules (treated plants) showed bacterial and host tissue disintegration and changes in the bacterial gram-stain reaction. Even at the lowest concentrations the tops showed characteristic 2,4-D stimulation.

"Results of this study agree with the recent work of Appleman and Sears on the depressing effect of DDT on bacterial root nodules of legumes. It is also shown that 2,4-D has a similar effect but at much lower concentrations.

"This study also emphasized that Colorado 9, an insecticide similar to DDT, did not depress bacterial root nodulation of common beans even at relatively high concentrations."

# Canned Food Statistics

## CANNED PEA SUPPLY AND STOCK SITUATION REVIEWED

The supply of canned peas for the 1946-47 marketing season totaled 45.5 million cases basis 24/2's including carryover stocks in canner and distributor hands compared with 38.3 million for the 1945-46 season the Association's Division of Statistics has reported. The larger supply for the current season is attributable to a larger pack, increased carryover stocks in distributors' hands, and a decrease in government purchases.

Shipments from canners and distributors to domestic retail and institutional outlets totaled about 33 million cases for the 1945-46 season. This compares with an average domestic disappearance for the 1935 to 1939 seasons of slightly more than 20 million cases and an average of nearly 26 million for the five seasons, 1940 to 1944, the Division stated.

A comparison of the supply for the 1945-46 and 1946-47 seasons is shown below:

	Supply for 1945-46 and 1946-47 (Basis 24/2's)	
	1945-46 Cases	1946-47 Cases
Canner carryover.....	131	398
Distributor carryover.....	2,343	4,589
Total.....	2,474	4,987
Pack.....	39,649	40,933
Total supply.....	42,123	45,920
Government purchases.....	3,820	375
Civilian supply.....	38,303	45,545
Domestic civilian shipments.....	33,090	.....
Commercial exports.....	226	.....
Canner-distributor carryover.....	4,987	.....

\* Announced government procurement.

Notes: Carryover and supply figures as shown do not include retail stocks since such information is not available. Similarly, shipments as shown take no account of changes in retail stocks and do not represent sales to the ultimate consumer.

Canner and distributor stocks on January 1, 1947, totaled 23.9 million cases basis 24/2's compared with 17.3 million on the same date a year earlier. The increase in stocks on January 1 over last year totaled 6.6 million cases compared with the 7.2 million case larger supply for the current season. Canner and distributor stocks for January 1, 1946 and 1947 are shown below:

	Canner and Distributor Stocks (Basis 24/2's)	
	Jan. 1, 1946 1,000 cases	Jan. 1, 1947 1,000 cases
Canner stocks.....	7,411	9,050
Distributor stocks.....	9,869	13,977
Total.....	17,280	23,027

Canner stocks on February 1, 1947, totaled 8,906,000 cases compared with 5,165,000 cases basis 24/2's on the same date in 1946. Shipments out of canners' hands during January of the current season, which totaled 1,044,000 cases, were 46 percent of those for the same month of the 1945-46 season. Distributor holdings for February 1 will not be available until later.

Commercial exports of canned peas for the seven months, June through December 1946, totaled more than 700,000 cases compared with 90,000 for the same months of 1945. Exports for the entire 1945-46 season were 156,000 cases.

February 1, 1947 cold storage holdings of frozen peas totaled 94.3 million pounds or more than double holdings a year earlier of 44.9 million pounds.

Shipments by canners and distributors (exclusive of government shipments) from June 1, 1946 to January 1, 1947, were 21.6 million cases or about 0.6 million cases larger than during the same period of 1945. However, exports exceeded this increase leaving domestic shipments slightly smaller than during the corresponding period last year. Shipments during the early part of the current marketing season were substantially higher than during the same months of the 1945-46 season. However, shipments by canners and distributors to the civilian market during November and December of 1946 were less than half the rate of the same months of last season.

Although shipments of canned peas to retail and institutional outlets last season totaled 33 million cases, there apparently was an increase in retail stocks. On the basis of the limited information available it appears that actual consumption during the 1945-46 season was about 30 million cases. For the current season consumer purchasing power is higher than during the previous year, but prices generally have increased and there is a larger total supply of goods available.

If shipments for the months of January through May by canners and distributors to retail and institutional outlets are the same as for the corresponding months of last season, the carryover into the 1947-48 season would be about 12 million cases. If shipments continue below last season,

as they were in November and December, carryover would be correspondingly larger. The record canner and distributor carryover stocks, totaling 14.5 million cases, were in 1939. Assuming that shipments by canners and distributors prove equal to those last season, retail stocks would increase further unless sales to consumers were somewhat larger than for last season.

## Canned Tomato Juice Stocks

Civilian stocks of canned tomato juice, canned tomato cocktail, and mixtures containing 70 percent or more tomato juice, in canners' hands February 1, 1947, were 8,485,787 actual cases, equivalent to 9,713,000 cases basis No. 2's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. These compare with January 1, 1947, civilian stocks of 9,999,735 actual cases or 11,503,000 cases, basis No. 2's.

Civilian shipments during January, 1947, totaled 1,513,948 actual cases, equivalent to 1,790,000 cases, basis No. 2's. Civilian shipments from August 1, 1946 to February 1, 1947, of the current marketing season totaled 25,563,000 cases, basis No. 2's, or slightly more than double the civilian shipments during the corresponding period last season.

Details as to supplies, stocks, and shipments, as compiled from reports from canners who packed about 81 percent of the 1946 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting, are described below:

### Supply, Stocks and Shipments (Basis 24/2's)

	1945-46 Cases	1946-47 Cases
Civilian carryover stocks, Aug. 1.....	300,000	500,000
Pack.....	28,389,000	34,800,000
Total supply.....	28,689,000	35,400,000
Government purchases.....	180,000	124,000
Civilian supply.....	28,409,000	35,276,000
Civilian stocks, Feb. 1.....	5,273,000	9,713,000
Civilian shipments, Jan. 1 to Feb. 1.....	2,150,000	1,790,000
	23,136,000	23,563,000

\* Announced government procurement.

### Stocks and Shipments by Can Sizes (Actual Cases)

	Total civilian stocks Jan. 1, 1947	Civilian shipments Feb. 1, 1947	Civilian stocks Jan. 1, 1947
No. 303 cyl.....	2,012	.....	2,012
No. 2.....	4,354,313	3,885,203	469,110
No. 2 cyl.....	1,079	.....	1,079
No. 3 cyl.....	4,816,853	3,952,909	863,974
No. 10.....	737,799	605,704	132,095
Misc. tin & glass.....	67,640	41,971	25,678
Total (actual cases).....	9,999,735	8,485,787	1,513,948
Total (basis 24/2's).....	11,503,000	9,713,000	1,790,000



## Stocks of Canned Tomatoes

The civilian supply of canned tomatoes for the 1946-47 marketing season totaled 22,843,000 cases, basis 24/2's, the Association's Division of Statistics has reported. This is approximately 70 percent larger than the civilian supply of 13,555,000 cases for the 1945-46 marketing season.

Civilian stocks on February 1, 1947, the Division of Statistics reports, totaled 2,667,711 actual cases, equivalent to 3,241,000 cases, basis 24/2's, and January, 1947, shipments totaled 717,000 cases, basis 24/2's. These compare with civilian stocks of 1,475,000 cases, basis No. 2's, a year earlier and January, 1946, shipments of 1,016,000 cases (according to the Department of Commerce).

The details of stocks and shipments of canned tomatoes, as compiled from reports of canners who packed about 79 percent of the 1946 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting, are given below:

### Civilian Stocks and Shipments of Canned Tomatoes

	Civilian stocks		Civilian shipments
	Jan. 1, 1947	Feb. 1, 1947	Jan. 1947
	Cases	Cases	Cases
Northeast.....	45,893	41,547	4,346
Mid-Atlantic.....	793,931	554,339	239,592
Mid-West.....	626,583	564,834	61,749
West.....	1,553,377	1,312,820	240,557
South.....	208,187	194,171	14,016
Total U. S.	3,227,971	2,667,711	560,260

## Stocks of Canned Sweet Corn

Civilian stocks of sweet corn in canners' hands on February 1, 1947, as compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics, were 6,724,160 actual cases, equivalent to 6,295,000 cases basis No. 2's, as compared with 6,321,000 cases basis No. 2's on February 1, 1946, and with 8,479,018 actual cases on January 1, 1947.

Shipments by canners in January, 1947, were 1,754,858 actual cases, equivalent to 1,634,000 cases, basis No. 2's. Civilian shipments from August 1, 1946, to February 1, 1947, amounted to 23,486,000 cases, basis No. 2's, or about 10 percent more than were shipped in a comparable period during the last marketing season.

The following table showing the civilian stocks on specified dates and the January, 1947, shipments, in actual cases, is based on reports from the canners who packed about 87 percent of the canned sweet corn pack, together with estimates for those not reporting:

### Supply, Stocks and Shipments (Basis 24/2's)

	1945-46	1946-47
	Cases	Cases
Civilian carryover stocks, Aug. 1.....	100,000	100,000
Pack.....	28,237,000	30,951,000
Total supply.....	28,337,000	31,051,000
Government purchases.....	750,000	*1,270,000
Civilian supply.....	27,587,000	29,781,000
Civilian stocks, Feb. 1.....	6,321,000	6,295,000
Civilian shipments, Jan.....	2,957,000	1,634,000
Civilian shipments, Aug. 1 to Feb. 1.....	21,266,000	23,486,000

\* Announced government procurement.

### Stocks and Shipments by Areas (Actual Cases)

Areas	Total civilian stocks		Civilian shipments
	Jan. 1, 1947	Feb. 1, 1947	Jan., 1947
	Cases	Cases	Cases
Eastern States:			
Cream style—			
White.....	154,899	110,119	44,780
Golden.....	986,227	806,778	159,449
Whole kernel—			
Golden.....	520,120	379,861	140,259
White.....	57,412	35,706	21,706
Total....	1,698,658	1,332,464	366,194

Western States:			
Cream style—			
White.....	861,923	622,767	239,156
Golden.....	2,329,010	1,866,558	462,452
Whole kernel—			
Golden.....	3,508,867	2,794,208	714,659
White.....	80,560	108,163	27,603
Total....	6,780,360	5,391,696	1,388,664

Total U. S. .... 8,479,018 6,724,160 1,754,858

<sup>b</sup> Minus shipments shown for whole kernel white corn arise because one packer reported larger stocks of this item on February 1 than a month earlier.

## Canned Poultry Statistics

The quantity of poultry canned or used in canning during January totaled 9,458,000 pounds, the smallest January quantity since 1943, the Bureau of Agricultural Economics reported this week. The quantity canned during January consisted of 9,293,000 pounds of chicken and 165,000 pounds of turkey.

Poultry certified under Federal inspection during December 1946 totaled 25,952,000 pounds. Of the total certified 6,433,000 pounds were for canning and 19,519,000 pounds were for evisceration. The total quantity certified for evisceration during the year 1946 totaled 162,003,000 pounds, the highest quantity of record for any year since the inauguration of Federal inspection in 1933.

The following shows the quantity of poultry canned by years and months:

	1945	1946	1947
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
January....	15,343,000	13,369,000	9,458,000
February....	16,390,000	11,581,000	
March.....	18,746,000	11,402,000	
April.....	18,392,000	10,118,000	
May.....	20,011,000	11,573,000	
June.....	14,401,000	10,687,000	
July.....	7,764,000	8,464,000	
August....	8,034,000	10,978,000	
September..	4,759,000	7,583,000	
October....	5,815,000	10,855,000	
November..	8,972,000	9,682,000	
December..	7,960,000	8,905,000	
Total..	146,587,000	125,197,000	9,458,000

## 1946 Canned Tomato Pack Shows Large Increase

The total pack of tomatoes for 1946 amounted to 20,995,410 actual cases as compared with 14,470,550 cases in 1945, the N.C.A. Division of Statistics has reported. On the basis of equivalent cases of 24/2's, the 1946 pack of canned tomatoes totaled 23,857,000 cases as compared with 16,758,000

cases in 1945. The report shown below, by areas and can sizes, is a summary of the pack of all canners known to have been packing tomatoes during 1946, together with estimates for the 20 canning firms which had not made reports as the INFORMATION LETTER went to press.

	24/2	48/1P	24/2½	6/10	Misc. tin and glass	Total
	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases	Cases
New York.....	208,872	.....	62,528	47,328	1,823	320,551
Maryland.....	3,290,746	.....	384,933	430,290	.....	4,114,969
Delaware.....	194,552	.....	9,200	14,157	.....	217,909
New Jersey.....	31,003	.....	23,676	58,500	.....	112,185
Pennsylvania.....	235,167	1,087	34,173	73,668	.....	334,095
Virginia and West Virginia..	1,320,729	3,400	95,311	22,685	486	1,642,611
Ohio.....	859,513	.....	190,942	165,446	.....	1,215,901
Indiana.....	1,704,062	.....	324,191	280,070	1,700	2,310,023
Tennessee and Kentucky.....	390,615	.....	22,754	49	.....	413,418
Arkansas and Missouri.....	3,246,708	.....	20,426	80,430	.....	3,356,564
Colorado.....	105,862	.....	71,714	37,649	.....	215,225
Utah.....	168,517	.....	236,121	33,402	.....	538,040
California.....	233,360	.....	3,242,089	562,956	91	4,038,436
Other States.....	1,921,712	10,560	158,928	86,283	.....	2,177,483
Total U. S. ....	14,109,358	15,047	4,955,986	1,910,919	4,100	20,995,410

## Stocks of Canned Peas

Civilian stocks of canned peas in canners' hands, February 1, 1947, totaled 8,877,749 actual cases equivalent to 8,906,000 cases, basis No. 2's, according to the Association's Division of Statistics. These compare with February 1, 1946, stocks of 5,165,000 cases, basis No. 2's.

Civilian shipments of canned peas during January, 1947, were 1,016,093 actual cases, equivalent to 1,044,000 cases, basis No. 2's. Civilian shipments of canned peas in January, 1946, were 2,246,000 cases, basis No. 2's.

The table shown at right is based on reports from canners who packed about 87 percent of the 1946 pack, together with estimates for those not reporting.

## Supply, Stocks and Shipments (Basis 24/2's)

	1946-48 Cases	1946-47 Cases
Civilian carryover stocks, June 1.....	131,000	398,000
Pack.....	39,649,000	40,933,000
Total supply.....	39,780,000	41,331,000
Government purchases.....	3,820,000	376,000
Civilian supply.....	35,960,000	40,955,000
Civilian stocks, Feb. 1....	8,165,000	8,906,000
Shipments during Jan....	2,246,000	1,044,000
Shipments June 1-Feb. 1.	30,795,000	32,050,000

\* Announced government procurement.

## Stocks and Shipments by Areas (Actual Cases)

Areas	Total civilian stocks		Civilian shipments Jan., 1947
	Jan. 1, 1947	Feb. 1, 1947	
New York and Maine	Cases	Cases	Cases
Alaska.....	14,532	12,511	2,021
Sweets.....	871,424	845,342	26,082
Mid-Atlantic			
Alaska.....	345,354	330,151	6,208
Sweets.....	200,604	260,842	30,062
Mid-West			
Alaska.....	1,877,633	1,653,767	223,806
Sweets.....	3,335,004	3,039,363	295,641
Western			
Alaska.....	86,703	71,600	15,103
Sweets.....	2,863,588	2,455,473	408,115
Total U. S.			
Alaska.....	2,324,222	2,077,029	247,193
Sweets.....	7,369,620	6,600,730	768,900

Because box cars for internal transportation in snowbound United States and refrigerated ships for ocean transportation are in short supply, smaller quantities of perishables can be shipped. The difficulties in the way of procuring and shipping perishables may lead to the necessity of shipping substantial quantities of canned foods for immediate relief—particularly in China and other parts of the Far East, relief officials have stated. Among the items that officials have indicated they may buy are canned meats, canned milk, canned fish, canned peas, soybeans, and spaghetti.

## BILL OPPOSED BY CANNERS

(Continued from page 139)

the power to impose by order control programs permitting production controls, what each canner might market and where, and grading and factory inspection requirements. The cost of operating these control schemes would be borne by assessments levied by the Secretary against the canners subject to the orders.

The canner witnesses had been summoned hastily when the Chairman of the Committee, on February 21, requested the industry, through the Association, to have canners testify at the hearing February 26. Those who appeared did their best to dissipate

these erroneous and unfounded ideas by offering statistical and other facts showing the development of the canning industry over the past ten years, the historical effects of canners to develop marketing agreements, the lack of any necessity for imposed marketing controls, and by pointing to the provisions of the bill which would permit virtually complete control of the production and marketing of any crop in every area, despite the objection of canners who could have no voice in approving or favoring such orders.

Those who appeared before the Committee included: H. T. Austern, Counsel, National Canners Association, Washington, D. C.; Howard T. Cumming, Curtice Bros. Co., Rochester, N. Y.; L. E. Neel, Turlock Co-operative Growers, Modesto, Calif.; O. E. Snider, Blue Lake Packers, Inc., Salem, Ore.; Reid Jensen, Varney Canning, Inc., Roy, Utah; G. C. Hardin, Good Canning Co., Fort Smith, Ark.; R. H. Winters, The Larsen Co., Green Bay, Wis.; Louis Ratzesberger, Illinois Canning Co., Hoopes-ton, Ill.; Alan Warehouse, Hanover Canning Co., Hanover, Pa.; and H. K. Bachelder, Ladoga Canning Co., Indianapolis, Ind. The time afforded to canners to testify did not permit the last five of the above persons to speak; however, statements by them were filed for the record.

The House Committee is understood to plan completion of its hearing early next week and very soon thereafter to report the bill subjecting all canning fruits and vegetables to these compulsory marketing orders. It was announced by the Chairman that any canners or growers who wanted to voice their views could do so by forwarding a written statement to the House Agriculture Committee which desires to close the record in the immediate future.

By way of introduction, Mr. Austern reviewed in full detail the development of the marketing control legislation emphasizing that the proposal to subject canning fruits and vegetables to marketing orders had been rejected by Congress seven times before—in 1934, 1935, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940 and 1946—after full hearings before the House and Senate Agricultural Committees. He reviewed the whole story of the canning industry's efforts to achieve real marketing agreements and presented in detail the various past proposals to subject the industry to production and marketing controls by compulsory orders. Each of the previous hearings and the repeated Congressional rejection of the proposal was reviewed.

# Congress

## Truman Asks Congress for \$350,000,000 for Food Relief

President Truman's request to Congress last week for \$350,000,000 continuation of food relief for other countries was presented a few days in advance of former President Hoover's return from Europe. Mr. Hoover reported to the President that in Middle Europe, and in the Far East, particularly in China, the food situation is acute.

Under Secretary of State Clayton has informed Congress that the State Department will supervise its expenditure of the food relief funds and that any nation receiving the benefits will have to guarantee the rights of the United States to report without restriction on Relief distribution.

Austria, Greece, Hungary, Italy, and Poland have emergency needs, Mr. Clayton stated. Yugoslavia, the Ukraine and White Russia are omitted from the list of relief recipients for 1947.

Mr. Clayton estimates total relief requirements for 1947 at \$610,000,000 of which the United States will be contributing about half, if Congress approves the appropriation.

Should the funds be authorized, it is indicated that for Central Europe, efforts will be made to develop some kind of a food formula approximating 10 parts of cereal, two of proteins and one of fats and oils. The latter are very difficult to procure.



It was pointed out that had compulsory production and marketing control been permitted in 1935, the development of the industry since then would have been forestalled and its wartime production record probably could not have been achieved.

Mr. Austern then analyzed for the Committee the existing law which the Hope bill, H.R. 452, proposes to amend, and the method whereby compulsory orders could be imposed and the provisions which could be included in them. It was pointed out that the existing law permitted marketing agreements with any canner, but that the real issue was whether production and marketing controls which the canners thought unwise, impracticable, or destructive, could be imposed by order. It was pointed out that substantially the only limitation on administrative action was that the Secretary had to determine, with or without a referendum among growers, that two-thirds of the growers by volume "approved or favored" the issuance of an order.

It was urged that this was wholly undemocratic, that no emergency existed, and that no need had been demonstrated. Mr. Austern asked the Committee to examine what the bill authorized and pointed out that it would permit the following:

#### Bill Outlined

1. A limitation of the total amount which any canner might pack of any grade, size or quality of any canned fruit or vegetable. This meant that the order could specify the packing by any canner of only large cans or small cans, or Standard, Choice or Fancy, or any other limitation.
2. Limit the amount of any grade, size or quality of raw material which any canner may purchase from each and every grower. This would have to be based on acreage control, and both the area to be covered and the controlling period of years could be determined by the Secretary.
3. Limit the amount that any canner might ship in interstate commerce, and control or allot the amount of any grade, size or quality he might ship to any particular market.
4. Require any remaining part of the pack of each canner to be put in a surplus pool to be sold when and as and at the price the Control Board under the order might direct.
5. Require, in a new provision in the Hope bill, cannery inspection according to minimum quality grades to be established by the Secretary of Agriculture. This could be done despite any minimum quality grades provided under the Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act.

In addition anything the Secretary deemed "an unfair trade practice" could be prohibited by order. Violation of any provision of an order would be a criminal offense with a penalty of \$50 to \$500 per day.

#### Canners Pay Operation Costs

Mr. Austern pointed particularly to the provisions that the cost of operation could be assessed against the canners—who would have no voice in determining the order—and that the amount which the canners would have to pay would be determined by the Secretary, would have to be paid to the private Control Board instead of to the Treasury, and the amount levied and spent would be wholly beyond Congressional control. The cost of operating control schemes was outlined to the Committee together with the possibilities of creating a host of cannery inspectors whose activity, employment, and pay would be beyond Congressional approval and levied on the canners alone subject to the order.

Other legal questions were discussed and statistical data introduced by counsel. Questions by Committee members permitted it to be made clear that marketing controls would apply to small processors as well as to large, that use of an historical acreage basis would bear most heavily on those who had more recently developed, and that the court review and penalty provisions would in practical effect preclude any small operator from questioning the provisions of any order.

Mr. Cumming reviewed for the Committee the reasons why canners had continually objected to compulsory marketing controls. He pointed first to the characteristics of the canned product as being completely different from seasonal shipment of raw perishable fruits or vegetables. Once a canned fruit or vegetable is packed, it is a stable grocery article, marketed throughout the entire year, and packed in a great many States.

Mr. Cumming stressed the fact that the canner had the major investment in the finished pack. He had to plan and finance it, supply the cans, cartons, labels, cases, and that he had to pay for processing and selling costs. The canner ran the risk of market changes in his sale of the pack, whereas the grower was paid shortly after delivery.

He explained the acreage contracting system and the necessity for establishing controls in advance of the pack which brought with it the problem of varying annual yields per acre, the

selection of a proper historical basis, an accurate forecast of weather conditions, and fundamentally a determination as to what the pack should be. He pointed out that canners were not wise enough to do this and it was doubtful whether Government officials successfully could do so.

Mr. Neel reviewed in detail the historical experience of California growers and canners with marketing control and the disastrous effect to both of them. He pointed out that the canning industry was still growing and that with rigid compulsory controls it could no longer grow. Such controls would have to be nationwide as the experience with California asparagus abundantly showed. He suggested that control schemes invited sharp practices and that curtailment of production increased unit cost of processing. Mr. Neel also pointed to the growth of other California canning, particularly of tomatoes, and concluded by voicing the opposition of the California processors to this proposal.

Mr. Snider recited the story of the growth of vegetable packing in the Pacific Northwest with particular emphasis on Blue Lake Beans. He pointed out that cooperative or grower owned or controlled enterprises were equally opposed to marketing controls by order. He urged that the proposal was undemocratic and that the proposal to permit the Secretary to assess costs against the canners was improper.

Mr. Jensen directed his testimony particularly to the authority given to control what canners could ship to any market and pointed out that the canning industry in Utah and Wyoming and Colorado would be adversely affected by being limited to particular markets. He concluded that misuse of the power to limit marketing areas might wipe out the canning industry in the inter-mountain territory.

#### Controls Hurt Growers

Speaking for the Ozarks, Mr. Hardin, in his statement, pointed to the growth of the canning industry in that area and urged that compulsory marketing controls would adversely affect growers in that territory. He presented statistics showing the development of spinach and tomato canning in the Ozarks and the returns to the growers yielded by this production. He urged that the measure be defeated.

Messrs. Ratzesberger and Warehime in their statements produced statistics

showing the development of canning in Illinois and Pennsylvania respectively, and pointed to the cooperating between growers and canners and to the relatively greater stake of the canner in the finished product and his responsibilities for marketing it.

Mr. Bachelder reviewed some of the early experiences in attempting to formulate marketing agreements and endeavored in his written statement

to answer the argument that canners had control of acreage and to point out, in reply to the suggestion that the Secretary should have control, that the bill proposed Government control of what the canner might contract for and might pack and sell, even though the canner who had the responsibility both for paying the farmer and marketing the goods was to be given no voice in the controls.

duction. The period of flush milk production usually continues until around the end of the second quarter. It was pointed out that no additional application need be filed by processors for March allotments, since applications already filed contain sufficient information.

3. Increased rations will be provided for hotels, restaurants and other eating places when they apply for their May-June allotments. The increase will be consistent with other ration increases.

4. Procedures are being worked out for granting inventory adjustments, as previously announced, to retailers and wholesalers. Application forms to be filled out by retailers and wholesalers who wish to avail themselves of such adjustments will be mailed by OPA early in March. The forms also will be available at OPA branch offices. Applications may be filed immediately upon receipt of the forms. The exact amount of the adjustments to be granted will be announced later.

5. The allocation for the second quarter also provides sufficient sugar to permit the granting of hardship adjustments to industrial users who expanded their manufacturing facilities to supply the Army Navy and other so-called "exempt agencies" during the war, as previously announced by OPA. While adjustments will be made on an individual firm basis, it is anticipated that these adjustments will approximate five per cent of the quarterly allotment to industrial users as a whole. Application forms on which these producers may apply for adjustments are now available at all OPA sugar branch offices.

## Supplies

### USDA and OPA Announce Increased Sugar Allocations; Most Canned Food Are Not Affected by the New Ration Order

The U. S. Department of Agriculture and the Office of Price Administration on February 26 announced increased sugar allocations and upward changes in rationing levels. The increased allocations are based on the recommendations of the International Emergency Food Council (see story on page 141).

The Department of Agriculture announced that the second quarter (April 1-June 30, 1947) civilian sugar allocation will be 1,740,000 short tons, raw value. This is 355,000 tons greater than the second quarter allocation in 1946.

This allocation is in accord with the recent IEFEC recommendation that a total of 6,800,000 short tons of sugar, raw value, be allocated to this country for civilian and military uses and the usual minor shipments in 1947. This United States allocation is 1,203,000 tons greater in 1947 than the 1946 allocation of 5,597,000 tons.

At the same time, OPA announced the increased ration levels which the 1,740,000 ton allocation for the second quarter makes possible.

Although existing legislative authority for allocation and rationing of sugar expire March 31, 1947, unless extended by the Congress, early announcement of the supply of sugar expected to be available if rationing is extended, is desirable to allow industrial users to plan their operations. In addition, OPA field offices must have sufficient time to process applications and issue ration checks to industrial users in advance of the second quarter. Under existing OPA regulations, these users may apply for their second quarter rations on or after March 10.

Other OPA ration plans are as follows:

1. Industrial users such as bakers, soft drink bottlers and candy makers

will have their rations increased April 1 from 60 to 75 per cent of their base (usually 1941 use) plus "hardship" adjustments which OPA has previously announced for war industry users as explained in section five below. Preserve manufacturers, who have been receiving 55 per cent of their base (1944 use) will also be increased to 75 per cent. No change will be made in allotments to pharmaceutical manufacturers. These allotments are already at 120 per cent of base period use.

2. The percentage factor regulating the maximum allowances to manufacturers of bulk sweetened condensed milk will be increased from 100 per cent to 110 per cent of their base, effective March 1. This action is taken, OPA said, in recognition of unusually early increases in milk pro-

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